

in good ship.
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Poem, by Thomas

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Lady, by Mrs. Grant,
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Stationary Arti-

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Letter paper; best
s; Sealing Wax;
Pencils, and Silver

assortment of La-
cco Pocket Books;
and best Penknives;

Cases; Cut Glass
plated tops; Wedg-
Brass Ink stands;

Cases; Gunter's
s; Pencils; &c.

any pattern, with

self

Music.

to teach PSALMODY
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encouragement will

Treasurer of said

Stawff

LE,

desirable FARM, in
Virginia, within 8
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nearly about one third
and some two story

USE, three rooms
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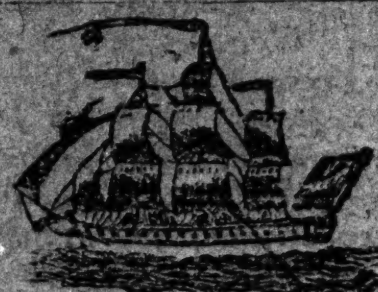
Possession can
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H. Hoee.

in all its va-

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Sales at Vendue.

On every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD

A the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and
Water streets.

A Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.

Particulars of which will be expressed in
the bills of the day—All kinds of goods
which are on limitation and the prices of
which are established, can at any time be
viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation
and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, v. m.

FINE PASTURE.

WE will be ready in about ten days to fur-
nish butchers and others, Pasturage on our
island, for any number of cattle not exceed-
ing 100.

Philip Alexander,
John Luke.

July 29.

FRESH FRUIT.

The subscriber has just received and offers for
sale,

Malaga Raisins in kegs,
Muscadel and Bloom Raisins
in boxes.

ALSO,

36 bags and 12 barrels Coffee.
James Patton.

April 19.

TO HIRE,

By the month or year,

A Negro Man, a sailor.—He will be hired
low if taken by the year.

Enquire of the Printer.

July 29.

Just Published,

[Price 12 and a half Cents.]

For sale, at R. GRAY'S Bookstore, King-
street.

ADiscourse on the Resurrection
of the Body :

By the Rev. Samuel Stanhope Smith, Presi-
dent of Princeton College.

November 10.

NEW ALMANAC.

COTTON & STEWART,
HAVE JUST PUBLISHED THEIR

ALMANAC,

For 1810.

Containing, besides the astronomical calcula-
tions, a variety of useful and entertaining mat-
ter.

ALSO,

GERMAN ALMANCS,

For 1810.

For sale, the Cross, Dozen, or single
one
October

Charles Stade & Thos. Grimshaw,

HAVING entered into partnership in the
ROPE-MAKING BUSINESS, offer
for sale, at their store on Merchants' wharf,
a general assortment of CORDAGE and
SHIP-CHANDLERY, at which place, or at
their rope-walk, they will receive orders for
any description of Cordage warranted to be
made out of the best materials and manufac-
tured in such a manner as will bear the in-
spection of the best judges

N. B. A liberal price will be always given
for HEMP of the best quality.

November 24.

Five Dollars Reward.

Strayed from the subscriber, a large RED
COW, somewhat brindled about the body,
has a high back, long neck and large horns,
a hole in one ear, the mark in the other [if
she has any] not recollected, was in very
good order when she went away, which was
about the first of September—it is supposed
she is with calf.

N. B. Left the subscriber's service, an ap-
prentice to the tanning and currying busi-
ness, named Charles Yearly. A very small
reward will be given but no charges paid for
bringing him home

Ezra Kenzey & Co.

November 18

PRINTING in all its va-
rious branches, handsomely ex-
ecuted with accuracy & dispatch.

Wanted to Hire for the ensuing
Year,

A NEGRO MAN, who can work in the
house, and take care of horses. Apply to
the PRINTER.

November 14.

FOR SALE,

A NEGRO WOMAN.

SHE is a good Cook, Washer and Ironer,
and will be sold low for cash or on a short
credit. Apply to the Printer.

Sept. 30.

Five Dollars Reward.

Abandoned from the subscriber, a negro
woman called LETTY, of a low stature and
well made—she has lived some time in Alex-
andria with Mr. Thomas Janney, with whom
her husband now lives. The above reward
will be given if she is taken and secured in a
any jail or returned to me.

John I. Frobel.

Wilton Hill, near Alexandria,
Nov. 29, 1809.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT a petition will be presented to
the general assembly of Virginia at their
next session, by the President and Directors
of the Little River Turnpike Company, to
pass an act authorising them to procure
wood, gravel and stone for the purpose of
repairing the Turnpike Road, in the man-
ner in which they are authorised to procure
such materials for making said road by the
act for incorporating the Little River Turn-
pike Company.

Nov. 28.

FOR SALE,

A TRACT OF LAND, where Captain
James Deneale formerly resided, near
Fairfax court house, containing about 206
acres, whereon Mr. WALTER Low lives—he
has rented it for the next year for one hun-
dred dollars per year. Possession will be
given next Christmas as come a year.

ALSO,

A tract of LAND in Fauquier county, ad-
joining the Thoroughfare Mill Tract, on the
west side of the Bull Run Mountain, where-
on I now live, containing between 4 and 500
acres as good a farm as any in the county,
the best meadows in the county, with a good
young orchard and good new dwelling house.
It is unnecessary to say any more about the
above lands, as it is supposed that no person
will purchase without viewing the premises.
Possession will be given the place I live on
next new year's day.

James Gunnell.

Fauquier County, Oct. 1—9. dt25th Dec

NOTICE.

MUTUAL ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

THE annual general meeting of the MU-
TUAL ASSURANCE SOCIETY against fire
on buildings of the state of Virginia, will be
held, by adjournment, at the Capitol in the
city of Richmond, on the second Monday in
Dec. next, (being the 11th day of Dec.)

SAMUEL GREENHOW,

P Agent, M. A. S.
Richmond, Nov. 10th, 1809.

P. S. As much inconvenience and unne-
cessary expence results from the present
mode of collecting the contributions of the
members; which annually diverts a consid-
erable part of those contributions from the uses
for which they were intended—burdens indi-
viduals with heavy costs, and greatly de-
lays the collections, to the injury of the cred-
it of the society, the general meeting at
their last annual session, applied to the legis-
lature, to authorise a more certain, expeditious,
and less expensive mode of collection.
Their application was rejected, under an im-
pression, that the members of the society
might not approve this act of their proxies.

Having been informed that a similar po-
sition will be submitted to the consideration
of the next general meeting, and be-
lieving some amendment in that respect nec-
essary to the prosperity of the institution, I
have thought it proper to give this public no-
tice thereof.

S. Greenhow, P. A.

November 27.

dt11th Dec.

I will take 4 or 5 genteel
BOARDERS. For particulars
enquire of

James Murray.

Nov. 29.

For Freight or Charter,

The fine staunch SHIP

THOMAS,

CAPTAIN MARTIN,

Burden about 250 tons, and in
complete order. (now daily expected in from
Boston) Apply to

John G. Ladd.

November 17.

For Freight or Charter,

To any permitted Port,

The new Brig

SUMNER,

ANDREW MALCOM, Master;

Burthen 2000 barrels: She is in
complete order and ready to receive a cargo

Apply to

Charles I. Catlett.

November 6.

The Subscriber

Has received the following articles:

New Orleans and St. Croix Sugars of the
first quality
Mississippi Cotton of the first quality
Cogniac Brandy, St. Croix Rum, Holland
Gin

London Particular Madeira } WINES
Sherry
Lisbon
Superior Claret in cases
Imperial,
Hyson,
Young Hyson,
Hyson Skin,
Souchong, &
Bohea

Best Green Coffee in bags and barrels
Gunpowder
P. B. Patent Shot, from B. B. to No. 9
Mould Shot, B. L. and S. S. G.
Salt Petre, double refined
Spanish Flotant Indigo
Copperas of the 1st quality
Fresh Nutmegs
Pimento and black Pepper,
Demijohns,

With a general assortment of GROCE-
RIES, and as usual, old Jamaica Spirits,
Peach Brandy, and old Port wine in bottles.

The above articles will be sold very low by
the wholesale or retail.

TO RENT,

A convenient and well finished BRICK
HOUSE, at the upper end of King street.

Nov. 3.

James Sanderson.

TAKE NOTICE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the
Public, that he has taken, and will shortly
open an ELEGANT HOTEL in the house
lately occupied by the hon. ROBERT SMITH,
Capitol Hill, City of Washington—where he
will be enabled, if proper encouragement shall
be offered, to afford the best and most splen-
did accommodations.

The house above mentioned will be so pre-
pared as to admit a display of elegance and
taste in the arrangements of the season
BALLS not to be excelled in the United
States, and he hopes from long experience he
has had in that line the ladies and gentlemen
of Washington will enable him by their en-
couragement to excel in that particular.

The subscriber tenders his acknowledg-
ments to his friends and the public for the
marks of preference they have heretofore
bestowed upon him, and hopes by his renew-
ed exertions to please to deserve and receive
a continuance of their favors.

Boarders will be taken by the day,
week, month, or year.

Wm. Caton.

November 11.

SAMUEL JEPSON

Takes this method to acquaint the citizens
of Alexandria that he has just opened a Hat
Store and Manufactory, in the shop formerly
occupied by Mr. M. Munn, at the corner of
Prince and Fairfax-street, where he intends
keeping a general assortment of ladies, gen-
tlemen, and childrens fashionable Hats, made
of the best materials. The strictest attention
will be paid to those who wish to purchase.

November 29.

50 cases Florence OIL

of 12 bottles each,
10 chests superior quality Young Hyso
TEA,

Just received and for Sale by

Lawson & Fowle.

November 29.

Public Sale.

On THURSDAY next, at half past ten
o'clock, will be sold, on the premises,
A House and Lot of Ground,
situate on Water street, adjoining Mr. Mun-
caster's dwelling house. Terms, &c. will
be made known at the place of sale.

P. G. Marsteller.

December 1.

Public Sale.

On THURSDAY next, at eleven o'clock,
will be sold, for cash, on the premises,
A Lot of Ground, together
with all the improvements thereon, situated
on the west side of Royal street, between
King and Prince streets.

Hannah Adams,

Executrix of Samuel Adams.

December 1.

ATTENTION!

A RECRUITING RENDEZVOUS is o-
pened at the corner of Washington and King
streets, for the enlistment of soldiers to
serve in the United States Artillery.

John Fitzgerald,

Lt. U. S. Artillerists.

Nov. 17.

Just Received,

AND FOR SALE BY

CHARLES I. CATLETT,

75 chests Imperial, Hyson, & Young
Hyson Teas.

30,000 lbs. prime Green Coffee.
20 pipes and 8 quarter casks Lisbon
and Teneriffe Wine.

8 hogheads Muscovado Sugar.
2000 lbs. Seine Twine.
50 boxes Mould Candles.
50 do. Spanish Segars.
8 barrels Pimento.

October 16.

John G. Ladd,

Has just received and offers for sale,
18 bags Soft Shelled Almonds,
62 boxes Lemons,
30 boxes fresh Malaga Raisins,
3 tierces Pearl Ashes,
10 casks Lamp Oil.

November 30.

Valuable Property for Sale.

IN pursuance of a deed executed to the
subscribers on the 11th day of August, 1808,
by the late Robert T. Hoee, Esq. in trust for
certain purposes thereby expressed, they will
proceed to sell at public auction, at the Co-
ffee-House, in the town of Alexandria, on the
first Monday in March next, the following
valuable Property, viz.

One Lot of Ground in the
said town of Alexandria, lying eastward of
Union and between Duke and Wolfe streets,
with a Wharf extended from the same into
the river: This lot fronts feet on the
Potomac.

One other Lot, situated on
Water street, between Prince and Duke-
streets, and fronting about 27 feet on Water-
street. This lot is handsomely enclosed, and
there is a very productive garden upon it.

The undivided Moiety of the following Prop-
erty, all situated in the said town of Alexan-
dria, to wit—

One Moiety of the Property
on which the said R. T. Hoee lately resided,
situated at the corner of Prince and Water-
streets, and fronting feet on Water-
streets, and fronting feet on Duke-
streets. On this property there are exten-
sive Brick Buildings, forming a large and
well finished Dwelling House & three Stores,
with all necessary out houses, a pump in the
yard and an excellent garden.

A L S O,

The undivided Moiety of a
House and Lot situated at the corner of Wa-
ter and Duke streets, fronting feet on
Water, and feet on Duke. This prop-
erty is subject to an annual ground rent for-
ever of sixty one and a half dollars.

The whole of the above property except
the last is free of encumbrance, and will be
shown at any time to such as desire to be in-
formed about it. The sale will be made on a
credit of 6, 12 and 18 months for approved
indorsed notes, negotiable at the bank of Alex-
andria.

Charles Simms,
Thomas Swann,
R. Harrison.

Nov. 30

Alexandria Daily Gazette,
COMMERCIAL AND POLITICAL.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
SAMUEL SNOWDEN,
Royal-street, Alexandria.

Daily Gazette 6 Dollars per annum.
Country Gazette, 5 Dollars.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 12.

DOCUMENTS,
WHICH ACCOMPANIED THE
MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT,
OF THE
UNITED STATES.

LETTER FROM MR. ERSKINE,
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of his Britannic Majesty to the Secretary of State.

WASHINGTON, July, 31, 1809.

SIR,

I have the honor to inclose to you a copy of an order, which was passed by his majesty in council on the 24th of May last. In communicating this order, it is with the deepest regret that I have to inform you, that his majesty has not thought proper to confirm the late provisional agreement which I had entered into with you on the part of our respective governments.

Neither the present time nor the occasion will afford me a favorable opportunity for explaining to you the grounds and reasons upon which I conceived I had conformed to his majesty's wishes; and to the spirit, at least, of my instructions upon that subject; nor, indeed, would my vindication of my conduct (whatever I may have to offer) be of any importance further than as it might tend to shew that no intention existed on my part to practise any deception towards the government of the United States.

I have the satisfaction, however, to call your attention to that part of the inclosed order, which protects the commerce and shipping of the United States from the injury and inconveniences which might have arisen to American citizens from a reliance on the provisional agreement before mentioned; and I cannot but cherish a hope that no further bad consequences may result from an arrangement, which I had fully believed would have met with his majesty's approbation, and would have led to a complete and cordial understanding between the two countries.

With sentiments of the highest respect and consideration, I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient humble servant,

D. M. ERSKINE.

The Hon. Robert Smith, &c. &c. &c.

The Secretary of State to Mr. Erskine.
DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
August 9th, 1809.

SIR,

I have just received from Mr. Pinkney a letter, enclosing a printed paper, purporting to be a copy of a despatch to you from Mr. Canning, which states among other things that "from the report of your conversations with Mr. Madison, Mr. Gallatin and Mr. Smith it appears—

"1st. That the American government is prepared in the event of his majesty's consenting to withdraw the orders in council of January and November, 1807, to withdraw contemporaneously on its part, the interdiction of its harbors to ships of war and all non-intercourse and non-importation acts, so far as respects Great Britain, leaving them in force with respect to France and the powers which adopt or act under her decrees.

"2d. That America is willing to renounce, during the present war, the pretension of carrying on in time of war all trade with the enemy's colonies, from which she was excluded during peace.

"3d. Great Britain, for the purpose of securing the operation of the embargo, and the bona fide intention of America, to prevent her citizens from trading with France, and the powers adopting and acting under the French decrees, is to be considered as being at liberty to capture all such American vessels, as may be found attempting to trade with the ports of any of these powers; without which security for the observance of the embargo, the raising it nominally with respect to Great Britain alone, would in fact, raise it with respect to all the world."

I have the honor to request you to favor me with such explanations, as your candor will at once suggest, in relation to these imputed conversations.

I forbear to express to you, sir, the surprise that is felt at the extraordinary pretensions set forth in this letter of instruction, and especially at the expectation that this government would, as a preliminary, recognize conditions, two of which are so mani-

festly irreconcilable to the dignity and interest of the United States. I, however, would remark, that had you deemed it proper to have communicated in extenso this letter, it would have been impossible for the President to have perceived in its conditions, or in its spirit, that conciliatory disposition which had been professed, and which, it was hoped, had really existed.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed)

R. SMITH.

The Hon. D. M. Erskine, &c. &c. &c.

From Mr. Erskine to Mr. Smith.

WASHINGTON, August 14, 1809.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 9th inst. informing me that you had just received a letter from Mr. Pinkney inclosing a printed paper purporting to be a copy of a despatch to me from Mr. Canning, which states, among other things, "from the report of your conversations with Mr. Madison, Mr. Gallatin and Mr. Smith it appears:

"1st. That the American government is prepared, in the event of his majesty's consenting to withdraw the orders in council of January and Nov. 1807, to withdraw contemporaneously on its part, the interdiction of its harbors to ships of war, and all non-intercourse and non-importation acts so far as respects Great Britain leaving them in force with respect to France and the powers which adopt, or act under, her decrees.

"2d. That America is willing to renounce during the present war, the pretension of carrying on, in time of war, all trade with the enemy's colonies, from which she was excluded during peace.

"3dly. Great Britain, for the purpose of securing the operation of the embargo, and the bona fide intention of America to prevent her citizens from trading with France and the power adopting and acting under the French decrees is to be considered as being at liberty to capture all such American vessels as may be found attempting [to trade] with the ports of any of these powers, without which security for the observance of the embargo, the raising it nominally with respect to Great Britain alone, would, in fact, raise it, with respect to all the world."

The explanations which you request from me on that subject shall be given with candor, and I will proceed, accordingly, to lay before you an abstract of the communications which I made to his majesty's government relative to the unofficial conversations which I had held with Mr. Madison, (then secretary of state,) Mr. Gallatin and yourself at the time, and upon the occasion alluded to by his majesty's secretary of state (Mr. Canning) in that part of his instructions to me of which you inform me you have received a printed copy from Mr. Pinkney.

Upon referring to my despatches, addressed to his majesty's government of the 3d and 4th Dec. last, in which these communications are detailed, I conclude that the conversations alluded to must have been held some days previous to that period, and were to the following effect:—

Mr. Madison, (then secretary of state) is represented by me to have urged various arguments tending to prove that the United States had exerted all their efforts to persuade the French government to withdraw their unjust restrictions upon neutral commerce, and that recourse might have been had to measures of more activity and decision, but that, in the mean time Great Britain had issued her orders in council, before it was known whether the United States would acquiesce in the aggressions of France, and thereby rendered it impossible to distinguish between the conduct of the two belligerents, who had equally committed aggressions against the U. States.

After some observations, Mr. Madison is stated by me at that time to have added, that as the world must be convinced that America had in vain taken all the means in her power to obtain from Great Britain and France a just attention to her rights as a neutral power by representations and remonstrances, that she would be fully justified in having recourse to hostilities with either belligerent, and that she only hesitated to do so from the difficulty of contending with both; but that she must be driven even to endeavor to maintain her rights against the two greatest powers in the world; unless either of them should relax their restrictions upon neutral commerce: in which case, the United States would at once side with that power against the other which might continue its aggressions.

That every opinion which he entertained respecting the best interests of his country led him to wish that a good understanding should take place between Great Britain

and the United States, and that he thought that the obvious advantages which would thereby result to both countries were a sufficient pledge of the sincerity of his sentiments.

These observations, sir, I beg leave to remark, were made to me by Mr. Madison about a month after the intelligence had been received in this country of the rejection by his majesty's government of the proposition made through Mr. Pinkney by the President for the removal of the embargo as respected Great Britain, upon condition that the orders in council should be withdrawn as respected the U. States; and his sentiments were, as I conceived, expressed to me, in order that I might convey them to his majesty's government, so as to lead to a reconsideration of the proposition above mentioned with a view to the adjustment of the differences upon that subject between the respective countries. But I never considered that Mr. Madison meant that the government of the United States would pledge themselves beyond the proposition respecting the embargo, as above stated—because that was the extent of the power of the President by the constitution of the U. States.

I understood, very distinctly, that the observations of the secretary of state were intended to convey an opinion as to what ought and would be the course pursued by the U. States, in the event of his majesty's orders in council being withdrawn.

In these sentiments and opinions, you concurred, as I collected from the tenor of several conversations which I held with you at that period.

With respect to the second point stated in your letter to be contained in a despatch from Mr. Canning, I beg leave to offer the following explanation:

In the course of a private interview I had with Mr. Gallatin, (the secretary of the treasury) he intimated that the non-intercourse law which was then likely to be passed by the congress, might be considered as removing two very important grounds of difference with Great Britain, viz. the non-importation act, as applicable to her alone, and also the President's proclamation whereby the ships of G. Britain were excluded from the ports of the U. States, while those of France were permitted to enter—but that by the nonintercourse law, both powers were placed on the same footing. He did not pretend to say that this measure had been taken for any motives of concession to G. Britain; but as in fact, those consequences followed, he conceived they might be considered as removing the two great obstacles to a conciliation.

He adverted also to the probability of an adjustment of another important point in dispute between the two countries, as he said he knew that it was intended by the U. States to abandon the attempt to carry on a trade with the colonies of belligerents in time of war, which was not allowed in time of peace, and trust to the being permitted by the French to carry on such a trade in peace, so as to entail them to a continuance of it in time of war.

As it may be very material to ascertain what "trade with the colonies of belligerents" was, in my conception, meant by Mr. Gallatin, as intended to be abandoned by the United States, I feel no hesitation in declaring, that I supposed he alluded to the trade from the colonies of belligerents direct to their mother country, or to the ports of other belligerents, because the right to such trade had been the point in dispute; whereas, the right to carry on a trade from the colonies of belligerents to the United States had never been called in question, and had been recognised by his majesty's supreme court of admiralty; and the terms even upon which such colonial produce might be re-exported from the United States had been formally arranged in a treaty signed in London by the ministers plenipotentiary of both countries, which was not indeed ratified by the President of the United States—but was not objected to as to that article of it which settled the terms upon which such trade was to be permitted.

Such was the substance, sir, of the unofficial conversations which I had held with Mr. Madison, Mr. Gallatin, and yourself, which I did not consider or represent to his majesty's government as intended with any other view than to endeavor to bring about the repeal of the Orders in Council by shewing that many of the obstacles which had stood in the way of an amicable adjustment of the differences between the two countries were already removed, and that a fair prospect existed of settling what remained; since the United States had exhibited a determination to resist the unjust aggressions upon her neutral rights, which was all that Great Britain had ever required; but I certainly never received any assurances from the American government that they would pledge themselves to adopt

the conditions specified in Mr. Canning's instructions as preliminaries; nor did I ever hold out such an expectation to his majesty's government; having always stated to them that in the event of his majesty's thinking it just or expedient to cause his orders in council to be withdrawn that the president would take off the embargo as respected England, leaving it in operation against France and the powers which adopted, or acted under, her decrees; according to the authority which was vested in him at that time by the congress of the U. States; and that there was every reason to expect that a satisfactory arrangement might be made upon the points of the colonial trade which had been so long in dispute between the two countries.

As to the third condition referred to by you, specified in Mr. Canning's instructions, I have only to remark, that I never held any conversation with the members of the government of the U. States, relative to it, until my late negotiation—or had ever mentioned the subject to his majesty's government—it having, for the first time, been presented to my consideration in Mr. Canning's despatch to me of the 23d of January in which that idea is suggested, and is stated to have been assented to by Mr. Pinkney.

It would be unavailing, at the present moment, to enter upon an examination of the "pretensions set forth in Mr. Canning's instructions" (which you are pleased to term) "extraordinary."

I consider it, however, to be my duty to declare that, during my negotiation with you which led to the conclusion of the provisional agreement, I found no reason to believe that any difficulties would occur in the accomplishment of the two former conditions, as far as it was in the power of the president of the U. States to accede to the first, and consistently with the explanation which I have before given of the second point: On the contrary I received assurances through you, that the president would comply (as far as it was in his power) with the first condition, and that there could be no doubt that the congress would think it incumbent upon them to assert the rights of the U. States against such powers as should adopt or act under the decrees of France as soon as their actual conduct or determinations upon that subject could be ascertained—but that, in the mean time, the president had not the power, and could not undertake to pledge himself in the formal manner required to that effect.

I received also assurances from you, that no doubt could be reasonably entertained that a satisfactory arrangement might be made in a treaty upon the subject of the second condition mentioned in Mr. Canning's instructions according to my explanation of it in the foregoing part of this letter, but that it necessarily would form an article of a treaty in which the various pretensions of the two countries should be settled.

The third condition you, certainly, very distinctly informed me could not be recognised by the President, but you added what had great weight in my mind, that you did not see why any great importance should be attached to such a recognition; because it would be impossible that a citizen of the United States could prefer a complaint to his government on account of the capture of his vessel while engaged in a trade absolutely interdicted by the laws of his country.

Under these circumstances, therefore, finding that I could not obtain the recognitions specified in Mr. Canning's despatch of the 23d of January (which formed but one part of his instructions to me) in the formal manner required, I considered that it would be in vain to lay before the government of the United States the despatch in question, which I was at liberty to have done in extenso, had I thought proper. But as I had such strong grounds for believing that the object of his majesty's government could be attained, though in a different manner, and the spirit, at least, of my several letters of instruction be fully complied with, I felt a thorough conviction upon my mind that I should be acting in conformity with his majesty's wishes; and accordingly concluded the late provisional agreement on his majesty's behalf with the government of the U. States.

The disavowal by his majesty is a painful proof to me that I had formed an erroneous judgment of his majesty's views and the intention of my instructions; and I have most severely to lament that an act of mine (tho' unintentionally) should produce any embarrassments in the relations between the two countries.

It is a great consolation to me, however, to perceive that measures have been adopted by both governments to prevent any losses and to obviate any inconveniences which might have arisen to the citizens or subjects of either country from a reliance on the fulfilment of that provisional agreement; and

specified in Mr. Canning's preliminary; nor did I ever expectation to his majesty's always stated to them of his majesty's thinking to cause his orders in withdrawn that the president the embargo as respected ing it in operation against powers which adopted, or decrees; according to the was vested in him at that gress of the U. States, and every reason to expect that a angement might be made of the colonial trade which g in dispute between the two

condition referred to by n Mr. Canning's instruc- tion with the members of of the U. States, relative late negotiation—or had the subject to his majesty's having, for the first time, to my consideration in Mr. ch to me of the 23d of Ja- that idea is suggested, and e been assented to by Mr.

unavailing, at the present r upon an examination of set forth in Mr. Canning's hich you are pleased to nary."

however, to be my duty to ing my negotiation with the conclusion of the pro- nt, I found no reason to difficulties would occur in ent of the two former con- it was in the power of the U. States to accede to the ntly with the explanation fore given of the second ntary I received assuran- that the president would it was in his power) with , and that there could be congress would think it them to assert the rights against such powers as act under the decrees of their actual conduct or on that subject could be that, in the mean time, not the power, and could ledge himself in the for- ced to that effect.

assurances from you, that be reasonably entertained y arrangement might be on the subject of the se- tioned in Mr. Canning's ling to my explanation of r part of this letter, but would form an article of the various pretensions of should be settled.

tion you, certainly, very me) could not be recog- nent, but you added what in my mind, that you did great importance should in a recognition; because sible that a citizen of the d prefer a complaint to account of the capture of gaged in a trade absolute- laws of his country.

umstances, therefore, find- e obtain the recognitions anning's despatch of the hich formed but one part o me) in the formal man- sidered that it would be e the government of the e despatch in question, ty to have done in ex- nt proper. But as I had is for believing that the y's government could be a different manner, and of my several letters of complied with, I felt a n upon my mind that I conformity with his ma- accordingly concluded agreement on his majes- government of the U.

his majesty is a painful ad formed an erroneous tenty's views and the in- tions; and I have most hat an act of mine (tho' uld produce any embar- ations between the two

olation to me, however, sures have been adopt- ents to prevent any loss- y inconveniences which o the citizens or subjects on a reliance on the ful- sional agreement; and

cannot but cherish a hope, that a complete and cordial understanding between the two countries may be effected.

I beg leave to add that it would have given me great happiness to have contributed to so desirable an object, and to offer you the assurances of the great respect and high consideration with which I remain, sir, your most obedient humble servant,

D. M. ERSKINE.

The hon. Robert Smith, &c. &c. &c.

[To be continued.]

Alexandria Daily Gazette.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 2.

We recommend to the attentive perusal of our readers the following judicious sentiments and views copied from the *Norfolk Public Ledger*. They are the concluding part of some observations on the paragraphs which have appeared in the National Intelligencer relative to the late rupture between our government and the British minister—Es.

Few circumstances have occurred furnishing more materials for discussion than the present. We hope to see the subject fairly and independently discussed, for surely no subject ought to be discussed with more freedom and candor, than one in which the all important events of peace and war are involved. When we say we hope to see the subject *independently discussed*, we allude to a sentiment or maxim, which the ruling party wish to establish. It is laid down, that in all discussions between our own government and another, that ours is always in the right, and those of our citizens, who should dissent from this arbitrary rule, are denounced as enemies to their own, and the partisans of a foreign government. As no man wishes to be even suspected of being an enemy to his country, the timid are awed into silence, and the selfish converted into partisans by the hope of preferment. But the independent politician, unawed by popular censure, and disregarding the patronage of power, will enter into the enquiry with a determination to ascertain truth.

For our own part we can conceive nothing more slavish and degrading in principle, and destructive in practice than the sentiment or maxim we have noticed. It may be a very convenient doctrine for those in office, but we hope and believe it will be rejected with indignation. War, which is the trade of ambitious rulers, has ever been, and ever will be ruinous to the people. It is not given to the people of every nation, the right of discussing the measures of their government, but it is a glorious right which Americans possess and will exercise, and in our judgment, it cannot be exercised on a subject of more importance than one on which war depends. If it is our right and our duty to examine and determine whether the nation should go to war or not, how we ask is that examination to be made without a free and candid discussion? for what purpose do we exercise the right and perform the duty, if we are not at liberty to express our conviction? If we are stopped in the commencement of the enquiry by the terrors of denunciation, what better are we than the slaves of Napoleon, who are carried into wars to gratify his ambition, and the aggrandizement of his family and favorites? Does any one suppose, that if the people of France could have been permitted to have decided on the war which Napoleon is waging against Austria and Spain, that they would have given their consent?

It is absurd to suppose that we are always in the right in our discussions with foreign nations, and it is both insolent and wicked to brand as enemies of their country, those who have the independence to say that we are not so. The inconsistency of those who wish to stifle free enquiry, and silence independent discussion, will be exposed by what we are going to state. Great Britain is engaged at this time in a war, upon the unsuccessful issue of which she has not to apprehend the loss of some remote colony; she is contending with an enemy whose power and means are greater than any human being ever possessed—an enemy who avows that nothing short of her destruction shall satiate his revenge. In such a contest one would think that every heart and hand in the nation would be united. But it is not so, if we judge from the writings in what are called the opposition papers, in which the measures of the government are exposed with bitter severity, as well as regards the causes of the war, and as to the mode of conducting it, and this opposition is carried to

such a height that it sometimes would seem as if it rejoiced in the disasters of the country. These writings of the opposition papers in England, are copied with avidity into the democratic papers of this country, and in proportion as they revile their government and expose its measures, the more they are admired and commended for their independence, and even *Cobbett* comes in for his share of applause, when he exposes the measures of his own government. We would now ask how the same men can admire this independence and freedom of enquiry in another country, and under circumstances such as we have stated, and such as are notorious to all the world, and yet denounce it in our own?

We have submitted these remarks, as expressive of the determination which we have formed, and of the conduct we mean to pursue. Conscious that we are directed by a regard for the interest and honor of our country, we shall examine the subject with freedom, and express our conviction, without regarding consequences as they may affect us personally, for while we are desirous of the public approbation, we will not endeavor to obtain it at the price of our own.

We understand (says the New York Mercantile Advertiser) that PROFESSOR BROWNELL, of Union College, who sailed for Europe in the British Packet Lord Chesterfield, upon literary and scientific pursuits, is charged with public despatches from our government to the American minister in London.

At an election held on Thursday last, at the Union Tavern, Georgetown, for Directors of the Union Bank of Georgetown, the following gentlemen, were chosen:

Robert Beverly, Elisha Riggs, Thomas Beall, of Geo. Daniel Reams, John Peter, Andrew Smith, Charles J. Nourse, Thos. Corcoran, Abraham Bradley, jun. George W. Riggs, Richard Parrot, Thomas Turner, Upton Beall, Thomas Lawrason, Francis Dodge.

The following extract of a letter from Captain Vickery, of the ship *Eliza*, of this port, furnishes another instance of Napoleon's justice, and of his friendship for this country. Our ships captured and their crews imprisoned; others destroyed or ransomed (we think they call it) would pass for war; but this is the way that Napoleon vindicates the "liberty of the seas." This extract requires no comment from any American, but the advocates of the Corsican will justify this conduct. The letter from which this extract is made, was written by Capt. Vickery to Mr. Jas. B. Timberlake, purser of the U. S. schooner *Enterprise*, cruising off the Texel, and by the latter transmitted to the owners of the *Eliza*. This ship was cleared, and destined originally for Amsterdam, had the French consul's certificate of origin, and every document that could be required; her cargo cost here eighty-two thousand dollars, and the ship was worth about twenty thousand!

(Narf. Led.)

"PAIMPOT, September 11, 1809.

"Twas but yesterday that I was certain of your being at the Texel, and I am now truly sorry to inform you of my being in this part of the world, in the situation that I am at present. I was captured on the 10th of August nearly abreast the Eddystone, bound to Tonningen, by a privateer belonging to St. Maloes, by name Jean Bart, a lugger mounting one carriage gun, a one pounder, and 30 men, about the size of my long boat, and brought into this place where I now have been 30 days, and it is but three days since I have been allowed liberty to go out of my ship. My officers and men have been marched all off to Morlaix and are there confined in prison, they could not treat us worse if we were prisoners of war. Had I have been bound to England I should not think so much of it, but being bound to an ally's port, it is galling to be thus treated; I am here and here I must remain, for I cannot obtain a passport to go out of this place; they have discharged my cargo and put it into magazines, under the locks and keys of the commissioners of marine."

SHIP NEWS.

Port of Alexandria.

CLEARED,

Ship Charles, Parrott, Tonningen—By A. C. Cazenove.

Brig Potomac, Bleneo, New-York—By different merchants.

Sloop Little Poll, Sillick, Savannah—By the Agent.

Congress of the United States.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, December 1.

[Taken for the Alexandria Gazette.]

Mr. Macen, after some observations, submitted two resolutions, one was to exclude all vessels from the ports of the U. States, which may come from ports where American vessels are prohibited. The other was in substance the same as one he offered the last session, but was not then acted upon—That new registers should be granted to all American vessels which may have lost the same; and that for the future no sea letter or other custom-house document should be granted to any vessel not built in the U. States and owned by citizens thereof. Referred to the committee of commerce and manufactures, to report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Dana offered a resolution (the same as he offered the last session) that no vessel should be considered as a vessel of the U. States, unless a certain portion of her seamen were citizens of the U. States. Referred to the committee of commerce and manufactures, to report by bill or otherwise.

The House then resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the state of the nation, Mr. Macen in the chair.

Mr. Epes offered the following resolutions, which were adopted by the committee, and reported to the house.

Resolved, That so much of the Message of the President of the United States, as respects the relations of the United States with foreign nations, be referred to a select committee.

Resolved, That so much of the Message of the President of the United States, as relates to the revision of penalties involuntarily incurred, by infractions of the laws respecting commerce, between the United States and Great Britain and France, and their dependencies, be referred to the committee of commerce and manufactures.

Resolved, That so much of the Message of the President of the United States, as relates to the abuse of the flag of the United States, by collusive prostitution, be referred to the committee of commerce and manufactures.

Resolved, That so much of the Message of the President of the United States, as relates to the naval establishment of the U. States, be referred to a select committee.

Resolved, That so much of the Message of the President of the United States as relates to the military establishment of the United States, be referred to a select committee.

Resolved, That so much of the Message of the President of the United States, as relates to the organization of the militia of the United States, be referred to a select committee.

Resolved, That so much of the Message of the President of the United States, as relates to the finances of the United States, be referred to the committee of ways and means.

Resolved, That so much of the Message of the President of the United States, as relates to the fortifications of the ports and harbors of the United States, be referred to a select committee.

The resolutions were read and concurred in by the House.

Mr. W. Alston offered a resolution for appointing a committee to enquire into the expediency of confirming to the city of N. Orleans, the commons in and near that city, and the lots on which the fortifications are built, &c. on such conditions as may be conducive to the prosperity of the city.

On motion of Mr. Poindexter, the resolution was referred to the committee of public lands.

The House than proceeded to the choice of a Chaplain. On the fourth ballot, the Rev. Jesse Lee was declared to be chosen, he having 39 votes.

The Speaker read a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury respecting unsettled public accounts; which with the documents accompanying it, was ordered to be printed for the use of the members.

Mr. Poindexter offered a resolution for appointing a committee to enquire into the expediency of authorising the inhabitants of Madison county in the Mississippi territory, to have a representative in the assembly of that territory.

Mr. Troup offered a resolution in addition to Mr. Poindexter's, to call on the secretary of the treasury for information respecting the legality of the settlements in that county.

Mr. Troup, after some conversation, consented that his resolution should lie on the table until the first (Mr. P's) should be disposed of.

Mr. Poindexter's resolution was then put and carried, and afterwards Mr. Troup's was adopted.

Several petitions of a private nature, were presented and referred.

The House then adjourned until Monday next.

MR. SNOWDEN, SIR,

IT is with great satisfaction that I find by the subscription for the "Domestic Manufacture Company of Alexandria" that there is little doubt but it will go into operation. The situation in which the inhabitants of the United States have hitherto stood for a supply of the most necessary articles of clothing is such as renders our dependence on foreign supply a circumstance to be regretted. Great advantage will arise from the establishment of a warehouse where the increasing manufactures of our neighborhood may be purchased by those who feel disposed to cloath their families in goods which though not equal in fashion are much more substantial than the slight fabrics of foreign countries. The small amount of the shares has induced a great many mechanics to rest their savings in this stock, and I trust that those who have not attended, will avail themselves of the opportunity of benefiting them and their country, by their mite towards the encouragement of a Society which promises to be beneficial to the neighborhood.

A. B.

—

✂ The Rev. Mr. GIBSON will preach at the Church in Fairfax-Street to-morrow afternoon, and begs the favor of his congregation to attend.

December 2.

✂ The Members of the Episcopal Church are respectfully informed, that the Committee appointed by the Vestry to procure a suitable character to supply the vacancy, are in daily expectation of a visit from a gentleman of known piety and abilities.

✂ The Congregation of the Episcopal Church are respectfully informed, that *Divine Service* will be performed in the Church to-morrow morning and afternoon, at the usual hours.

December 2.

* * * THE Commissioners appointed to receive Subscriptions for the *Domestic Manufacture Company of Alexandria*, give notice that they will attend at the Council Chamber to receive Subscriptions, and the Books will continue open this day from ten until eight o'clock.

December 2.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

ABSCONDED, a bright mulatto man, named ANDERSON, about 5 feet 10 inches high, well made, his face much freckled with dark spots, probably will be genteelly dressed, as he carried some good cloaths with him: He formerly belonged to the estate of Mumford Beverley, Esq. of Belfield, Virginia. The above reward, if apprehended within this state, or Fifty Dollars if taken in any other, & all reasonable expenses paid by the subscriber, for securing or lodging him in any jail so that he may be enabled to get him.

Eugene Higgins.

Norfolk, Nov. 27—(Dec. 2.)

Five Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living in Alexandria, a negro boy, of a yellowish complexion, called JOE PAIN, about 15 years of age—had on when he went away a pair of home-spun pantaloons, mixed with blue black and white, and generally wore them without suspenders tied round his waist with a string: Likewise, had on a blue cloth roundabout jacket. I think it probable that he may have changed them. He is apt to be impudent when spoken to and speaks very quick. It is supposed he is at present lurking about the navy yard, though he is frequently in Alexandria.

Catharine Dade.

December 2.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Who are affected with Coughs, Colds, Asthma, and Consumptions.

THERE is perhaps no medical observation better established, none more generally confirmed by the experience of the best physicians of all ages and countries, and none of more importance to the practitioner than the fact that many of the most difficult and incurable complaints originate in neglected COLDS. In a climate as variable as ours, where the changes of the weather are frequently sudden and unexpected, it requires more care and attention to guard against this subtle and dangerous enemy of life, than most people imagine, or are willing to bestow. Hence the vast number of patients afflicted with coughs, catarrhs, asthmas and consumptions. The many cases of the kind which fell under my observation, the disappointment I experienced in practice, from remedies highly recommended, and my own predisposition to pulmonary complaints, were strong inducements for me to consider whether a compound, consisting of mild vegetable substances could not be invented, more free from the well founded objections of practitioners, and better calculated to avert the threatening destruction of the lungs.

I have the satisfaction to offer to the public such a remedy, under the name of the **VEGETABLE PULMONIC DETURGENT**, well adapted to various constitutions and habits, and to declare with the fullest confidence that I found this composition far superior to others intended to answer the same purpose. I am perfectly satisfied, that practitioners, who have frequently to combat the effects of suppressed perspiration and do not neglect the use of the lancet and other evacuations, whenever they are indicated, will place this medicine on the list of their most favorite remedies; as it can in no case do harm. I will abide by this motto:

NO RELIEF NO PAY.

This motto may be deemed ostentatious by some, and amounting to a positiveness that the medicine will invariably effect a cure in any stage of a disease like a miracle; the proprietor is far from believing that this medicine will render mankind immortal; but he is fully sensible if taken seasonably, and according to the directions, it will either prevent or cure, and if unseasonably, it will most sensibly alleviate distress and prolong life; and having no desire to profit by the confidence of the sick and afflicted, induces me to make the above overture. Should the contrary appear in any instance, as in some it possibly may, the money for the medicine will be cheerfully refunded by the person who may vend the same.

GEORGE ROGERS.

N. B. The above named medicine is secured to the subscriber by letters patent from the President of the United States, and prepared at his Dispensary in Northampton county of Hampshire and state of Massachusetts.

To the Public.

The great benefit which I have experienced from Rogers's Vegetable, &c. and a firm persuasion that it may afford relief to others, induces me to make every laudable exertion for its distribution.

For five years preceding the last of Dec. 1807, in consequence of taking a violent cold I had been afflicted with the asthma, a disorder which I conceived to be hereditary, my father and grand father both having greatly suffered from it. The disorder increasing rapidly upon me, in the spring of 1807, I consulted Dr. C. L. Seeger, but the urgency of his business prevented him from attending at that time, particularly to my case. My business made it necessary for me to leave home and be absent the greater part of summer, which deprived me of the able professional assistance of Dr. Seeger. In September last, a severe cold brought on a violent cough and the disorder assumed an aspect more serious and alarming than at any former period—I was extremely debilitated, emaciated and confined. Such was the irritability of my lungs, I was obliged to use the greatest caution in the act of respiration. After a free use of Rogers's Vegetable, &c. for about two months, I was perfectly relieved of the dreadful cough which had so long afflicted me, and completely cured of every symptom of the asthma. In short, blessed be God, I have continued in sound health ever since. As these facts may be important to those unfortunate individuals who are suffering from the same disorder, I have been thus particular in their detail. And I do not hesitate to declare my solemn conviction, both from my own experience and observing its effects on others, that Dr. Rogers's V. P. D. is an easy, safe and effectual remedy for coughs and asthmas, and is the greatest antidote to all pulmonary complaints that the world has ever witnessed.

Jacob W. Brewster.

Northampton, January, 1809.

THIS may certify, that about the first of October last, I was attacked with a violent cough, which proceeded, as was the opinion of my physician, who is a man well approved of in his profession, from abuse which I

received on my left side about a fortnight before. By his consent I tried Rogers's Pulmonic Deturgent—I was very weak and low, and took but half the quantity prescribed by his directions. In three days I was much relieved, and in eight days quite cured of the cough.

Moses Parsons, jun.

Northampton, February, 1809.

Northampton, (Mass.) Feb. 1809.

I James Heaton, also hereby certify, that in the fall of the year 1808, I was seized with a severe cold attended by an obstinate and distressing cough. The violence of my cough soon produced a pain in my side and breast, and frequently spitting of blood, in short, all the horrid symptoms of a consumption were rapidly assailing me. In this situation I was recommended to Dr. George Rogers, who rendered me immediate relief by administering his Vegetable Deturgent. I have continued the use of it ever since, and for three months past, though not completely restored to health, I have been able constantly to attend to my business—and I fully believe that my partial restoration has been solely owing (under God) to this valuable medicine.

James Heaton.

To the Public.

In consequence of taking a severe cold in May 1808, I was seized with a violent pain in my side, attended with a distressing cough, which, although I had the advice and prescriptions of a respectable physician, lasted me four weeks, without any alleviation. I then applied to Dr. George Rogers, who administered his Vegetable Pulmonic Deturgent, which gave me immediate relief; and in ten days I was entirely freed from the pain in my side and cough.

Charles Chapman.

Northampton, March, 1809.

I, ELIJAH NORTON, jun. of Westampton, in Massachusetts, do certify, that in the last year I was attended with a great debility, weakness of the lungs, distressed for breath, and a violent cough attended with a fever for a number of months; about the 15th of August I began the use of Dr. George Rogers's Vegetable Pulmonic Deturgent. I kept in the use of it about three months. Immediately after taking this medicine my cough abated, and I could breathe with more freedom. I would recommend the medicine from my own experience, to those who are troubled with a cough, and disorders of the lungs and breast, and consumptive complaints, and do believe it to be a valuable and useful medicine.

Elijah Norton, jun.

Westampton, Feb. 21. 1809.

For sale by R. GRAY, Bookseller, King street, agent for the proprietor. October 31 1aw6m

ADAM LYNN,

HAS JUST RECEIVED AN ASSORTMENT OF FASHIONABLE JEWELRY,

—CONSISTING OF—

CORNELIAN Ear Rings, Broaches and Bracelets, Pearl Broaches, Watch Keys, &c. &c.

ALSO,

Gold and Silver Epaulets, Lace, Cord and Sword Knots, Officers long Silk Sashes, Swords, Dirks, Belts and Plumes, Backgammon Board, Paints in boxes, Tortoiseshell Combs, Plated Candlesticks, Castors, Liquor Stands and Salts, Whips, and a variety of other articles.

Silver Ware as usual.

He continues to manufacture Gold & Silver ware of every description.

Two Apprentices wanted.

November 20.

ROSE HILL FOR SALE.

This healthy, beautiful, and well improved SEAT is now offered for sale.

It contains 400 acres, 150 of which are in wood. Noland is better adapted to the use of Plaster of Paris, and there is some very valuable meadow land upon it.

For terms apply to W. H. Foote, esq. upon the premises, or to the subscriber in Charles county, Maryland.

Benjamin Dulany, jun.

September 14.

JAMES BACON

Begs leave to inform his former customers and friends, that he has

Recommended the Grocery Business, At his Store on King near Washington street.

WHERE HE OFFERS FOR SALE,

A well chosen assortment of goods, in that line,

Warranted genuine, particularly his

TEAS, WINES & LIQUORS, Which are of a superior quality—He will dispense of each and every article on the most moderate terms.

May 2.

A GREAT BARGAIN.

THE subscriber wishing to remove to the western country, will sell the FARM on which he resides in Fairfax county, 14 miles from Alexandria, 9 from George Town ferry, and about the same from the Potomac bridge crossing to the city of Washington—in a healthy, agreeable neighborhood, containing about 470 acres, on which is a convenient dwelling house, large enough for a genteel family, together with all the outhouses suitable, all new or nearly so; an orchard of apple trees of selected fruit, together with different other fruit trees, a proportion of improved meadow for the scythe, and a large portion more may easily be made. Any person inclined to purchase may know the terms by application to Mr. JOHN DULIN, adjoining the said farm, or the subscriber on the premises.

E. Dulin.

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For Rent or Sale,

A Bake-house & Dwelling-houses.

THAT Bake House and Dwelling House situate at the corner of Water and Oronoko streets, at present occupied by Mr. Andrew Jamieson. Possession may be had the first day of January next.

ALSO,

That Square, or two acres of ground, with the improvements thereon, situate on Washington street, between Oronoko and Pendleton streets, whereon my family at present live. Immediate possession may be had.

ALSO TO RENT,

That Dwelling House on Princess street, near Water street, adjoining the house at present occupied by Mr. John Jamieson. Immediate possession will be given.

John Dundas.

November 17.

dlwkeotf

NOTICE:

THAT the annual meeting of the Stockholders in the Little River Turnpike Company, will be held on the first Monday in December next, at the City Hotel, in Alexandria: at which time and place an election will take place for a President, four Directors, and a Treasurer. A statement of the company's funds together with a report of the proceedings, expenditures and progress of the work will be laid before the meeting. A proposition for equalizing the interest of the old and new Stockholders, will be taken up and decided upon.

Jonah Thompson,

Treasurer L. R. T. C.

October 1.

StawlsMyDee

District of Columbia,

COUNTY OF ALEXANDRIA,

July Term, 1809.

Benjamin Botts and Timothy Brundridge, assignees of Isaac M'Pherson, a bankrupt, and Nathaniel Ellicott,

complain.

In Chancery.

against William Cash, jun. & John H. Manly,

dfis.

The defendant William Cash,

jun. not having entered his appearance and given security, according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing that the said defendant, William Cash, jr. is not an inhabitant of this district, on motion of the said complainants, by their counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant William Cash, jr. do appear here on the first day of next term, and enter his appearance to the suit and give security for performing the decree of the court and that the other defendant John H. Manly, do not pay away, convey or secrete the debts by him owing to, or the estate or effects in his hands belonging to the said absent defendant William Cash, jr. until the further order or decree of the court, and that a copy of this order be forthwith published for two months successively, in one of the public newspapers published in this county, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court house of said county.

A copy—Test,

G. Deneale, c. c.

October 20

law2m

New House of Entertainment.

THOMAS RHODES, respectfully informs the citizens of Alexandria and the public, that he will open a House of ENTERTAINMENT on the first day of July next, in a commodious and airy new house on Prince-street, sign of the Eagle, a few doors above Thomas Swann's dwelling.—He intends to keep a constant supply of the best LIQUORS and PROVISIONS, and will accommodate travellers and others on such moderate terms as to make it an object to call on him. He will be provided with a careful hostler and has good stabling for horses.

The situation is superior to any in town for the accommodation of travellers, it being out of the way of bustle and there is a pump of the best water at the door.

June 24.

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A further Proof

OR
Yarwood's useful Washing Machine.

THIS new and very useful invention, has met with general encouragement at every place where they have been tried; in the country as well as town they have gained great applause. The superiority of the undersigned ladies cannot be disputed, and I will warrant every machine to answer the description given of them. To any person who will purchase of me, I will sell out rights of counties to the southward or westward, for cash, Barter or on a credit. Apply to the subscriber in Alexandria.

Wm. C. Newton,

Assignee of Joseph Yarwood.

We the subscribers have found, on trial, Joseph Yarwood's Patent Washing Machine to answer fully the intended purpose of washing cloaths of every description, and do hereby recommend them to the public as a great saving of soap, labor and cloaths. Given under our hands this day of June, 1809.

(Signed)

Dorothea Krouse, Cathinder Calder, Ann M'Carren, Martha Abercrombie, Ruth Devon, Rebecca Hattersley, Valin da Brown, Elizabeth Black, Jane B. Swann, H. Dick, Susanna Rounsaville, Elizabeth Wilson, Elizabeth Snyder, Nancy Kell, Sarah Kelsen, Mary Steel, Sarah Fitzhugh, Mary Duffey, Persia Hodgkin, Carolina Hopkins, Sarah B. M'Kenay, Elizabeth Muir, Polly Rhoades, Elizabeth Longden, Ann Snowden, Ann Davies, Mary Bogan, Mary Slade, Betsey Turner, Mary Smith, Sarah G. Janney, Jane Harriott Siacom, Mary Stabler, Winifred M'Namara, Mary Berry, Tryphosa N. Cole, Jemimah Nutt, Lanne Deakens, Eliza Butts, Sarah M'Cobb, Sarah Taylor, Sally Dier, Esther Sanford. The following subscribers live in Loudon county. Mary Kile, Polly Galleher, Jane M'Cabe, Kitty Dowling, Judith Newton, Mary Luckett.

DIRECTIONS HOW TO USE

YARWOOD'S

Patent Washing Machine.

First fill the barrel half full of your finest cloths, than fill the bottom of the Reservoir with hot suds up to the side planks, turn t Crank backwards and forwards so as to make the cloaths fall the largest against the sides of the barrel for about twenty-five minutes, then use the same suds with a little more soap and hot water for the next finest cloaths, until the suds are unfit for use, then second your cloths in the same way with boiling suds, after adding a little soap on the dirtiest parts of the cloaths; then rinse them in the machine in warm or cold water.

A FORM OF CERTIFICATE.

This is to certify, that is entitled to the right of making, using and vending of Yarwood's Patent Washing Machine, for which I have received dollars being the cost of the same.

All persons are cautioned against making, using or vending the above machine without a certificate from me or my assigns within my limits, as I shall prosecute them as the law directs.

Wm. C. NEWTON.

I wish to inform my friends and customers, that I have a quantity of the above Machines now making, which are to be delivered to me on demand, made out of the best seasoned plank & well painted. Orders will be punctually attended to by leaving or sending them to me, in Prince street, Alexandria, opposite Mr. Rhode's Tavern.

Wm. C. Newton.

Nov.

MILITARY LANDS.

FOR SALE,

Or will be exchanged for Property in Alexandria or its vicinity.

A Warrant for 696 acres of Land, Granted by the state of Virginia for Military services during the revolutionary war. This land lies in the state of Ohio, and is said to be amongst the best in the state. It will be sold a great bargain. Apply to

John Longden.

May 18.

Just Received & For Sale

BY

M. MILLER,

66 bales of Prime Upland Cotton
20000 lbs Green Coffee, first quality
2000 pair of Morocco Shoes
12 tierces fresh Rice
30 casks of best Lamp Oil
10 pieces of Ravens Duck
5 chests of fresh old Hyson Tea
5 1-4 do Imperial do.
2 bales of India Muslins
10 boxes Noyeau
Four tons Logwood.

ALSO ON HAND,

500 Spanish Hides.

Nov. 11.